US009410720B2

# (12) United States Patent

Jurczyszak et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 9,410,720 B2

(45) Date of Patent: *Aug. 9, 2016

(54) **FLUID HEATING SYSTEM AND INSTANT FLUID HEATING DEVICE**


(71) Applicant: **EEMAX, INC.**, Waterbury, CT (US)

(72) Inventors: **Eric R. Jurczyszak**, Berlin, CT (US); **Jeff Hankins**, Southbury, CT (US); **Chris Hayden**, Shelton, CT (US); **Emily Morris**, Torrington, CT (US); **Roland Opena**, Cromwell, CT (US); **Nicholas Visinski**, Fairfield, CT (US)

(73) Assignee: **EEMAX, INC.**, Waterbury, CT (US)


( * ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.


(21) Appl. No.: **14/824,897**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 12, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0345830 A1 Dec. 3, 2015

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/840,066, filed on Mar. 15, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,140,466.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/672,336, filed on Jul. 17, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

***F24H 1/10*** (2006.01)

***F24H 9/20*** (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC .............. ***F24H 9/2028*** (2013.01); ***F24H 1/101*** (2013.01); ***F24H 1/105*** (2013.01); ***H05B 1/0283*** (2013.01); *F24D 17/0089* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.


(56) **References Cited**


U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,718,970 | A | 7/1929 | Lonergan |
| 1,851,851 | A | 3/1932 | Lee et al. |

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CN | 201844531 | | 5/2011 |
| DE | 197 26 288 | A1 | 6/1997 |

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Search Report issued Jun. 5, 2013 7in PCT/US13/32298 filed Mar. 15, 2013.

(Continued)

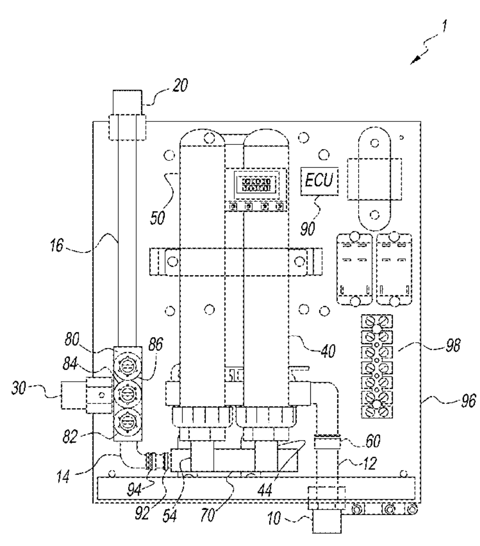

*Primary Examiner* — Thor Campbell

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oblon, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, L.L.P

(57) **ABSTRACT**


A fluid heating system may be installed for residential and commercial use, and may deliver fluid at consistent high temperatures for cooking, sterilizing tools or utensils, hot beverages and the like, without a limit on the number of consecutive discharges of fluid. The fluid heating system is installed with a tankless fluid heating that includes an inlet port, an outlet port, a drain port, at least one heat source connected with the inlet port, and a valve manifold connected to the at least one heat source, the drain port, and the outlet port. A temperature sensor is downstream of the at least one heat source and connected to the valve manifold. The valve manifold is operated so that an entire volume of a fluid discharge from the fluid heating system is delivered at a user-specified temperature (including near boiling fluid) on demand, for every demand occurring over a short period of time.


**15 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**



(51) **Int. Cl.**
***H05B 1/02*** (2006.01)
*F24D 17/00* (2006.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,681,409 | A | 6/1954 | Dobbins |
| 3,633,748 | A | 1/1972 | Hanley |
| 4,056,143 | A | 11/1977 | Martin |
| 4,338,888 | A | 7/1982 | Gerstmann et al. |
| 5,054,108 | A | 10/1991 | Gustin et al. |
| 5,216,743 | A | 6/1993 | Seitz |
| 5,243,185 | A | 9/1993 | Blackwood |
| 5,293,446 | A | 3/1994 | Owens et al. |
| 5,325,822 | A | 7/1994 | Fernandez |
| 5,384,032 | A | 1/1995 | De Souza |
| 5,408,578 | A | 4/1995 | Bolivar |
| 5,628,895 | A | 5/1997 | Zucholl |
| 5,740,315 | A | 4/1998 | Onishi et al. |
| 5,930,458 | A | 7/1999 | Yane et al. |
| 6,097,007 | A | 8/2000 | Wang |
| 6,199,515 | B1 | 3/2001 | Clarke |
| 6,231,194 | B1 | 5/2001 | Raj et al. |
| 6,240,250 | B1 | 5/2001 | Blanco, Jr. |
| 6,246,831 | B1 | 6/2001 | Seitz et al. |
| 6,252,220 | B1 | 6/2001 | Jedlicka et al. |
| 6,297,740 | B1 | 10/2001 | Hill et al. |
| 6,593,553 | B2 | 7/2003 | Whitfield |
| 7,007,316 | B2 | 3/2006 | Lutz |
| 7,039,305 | B1 | 5/2006 | Chen |
| 7,046,922 | B1 | 5/2006 | Sturm et al. |
| 7,156,425 | B2 | 1/2007 | Atkinson |
| 7,190,894 | B2 | 3/2007 | Chamberlain, Jr. |
| 7,293,914 | B2 | 11/2007 | Wang |
| 7,324,746 | B2 | 1/2008 | Tanaka et al. |
| 7,592,572 | B2 | 9/2009 | Schlipf |
| 7,668,444 | B2 | 2/2010 | Tsai |
| 7,857,002 | B2 | 12/2010 | Reck |
| 8,104,434 | B2 | 1/2012 | Fabrizio |
| 8,165,461 | B2 | 4/2012 | Sullivan |
| 8,280,236 | B2 | 10/2012 | Fabrizio |
| 8,577,211 | B2 | 11/2013 | Lucker et al. |
| 2002/0008970 | A1 | 1/2002 | Hanson et al. |
| 2003/0026603 | A1 | 2/2003 | Castaneda et al. |
| 2006/0215178 | A1 | 9/2006 | Seko et al. |
| 2006/0222349 | A1 | 10/2006 | Sturm et al. |
| 2008/0028512 | A1 | 2/2008 | Hughson |
| 2008/0152331 | A1 | 6/2008 | Ryks |
| 2009/0034947 | A1 | 2/2009 | Tsai |
| 2010/0086289 | A1 | 4/2010 | Johnson et al. |
| 2010/0212752 | A1 | 8/2010 | Fima |
| 2011/0203781 | A1 | 8/2011 | Ellingwood et al. |
| 2011/0233191 | A1 | 9/2011 | Gubler et al. |
| 2011/0240269 | A1 | 10/2011 | Mackenzie |
| 2012/0055917 | A1 | 3/2012 | Kimmins et al. |
| 2012/0275775 | A1 | 11/2012 | Iskrenovic |
| 2013/0034344 | A1 | 2/2013 | Lutz et al. |
| 2014/0023354 | A1 | 1/2014 | Hankins et al. |

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JP | 11-148716 | 6/1999 |
| WO | WO 98/31045 A2 | 7/1998 |

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Written Opinion issued Jun. 5, 2013 in PCT/US13/32298 filed Mar. 15, 2013.
International Search Report issued Jan. 3, 2014, in PCT/US/2013/050897, filed Jul. 17, 2013.
Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority dated Jan. 3, 2014, in PCT/US2013/050897, filed Jul. 17, 2013.
Office Action mailed Apr. 24, 2015 in co-pending U.S. Appl. No. 13/943,495.
Combined Chinese Office Action and Search Report issued Sep. 25, 2015 in Patent Application No. 201380046720.5 (with English language translation).

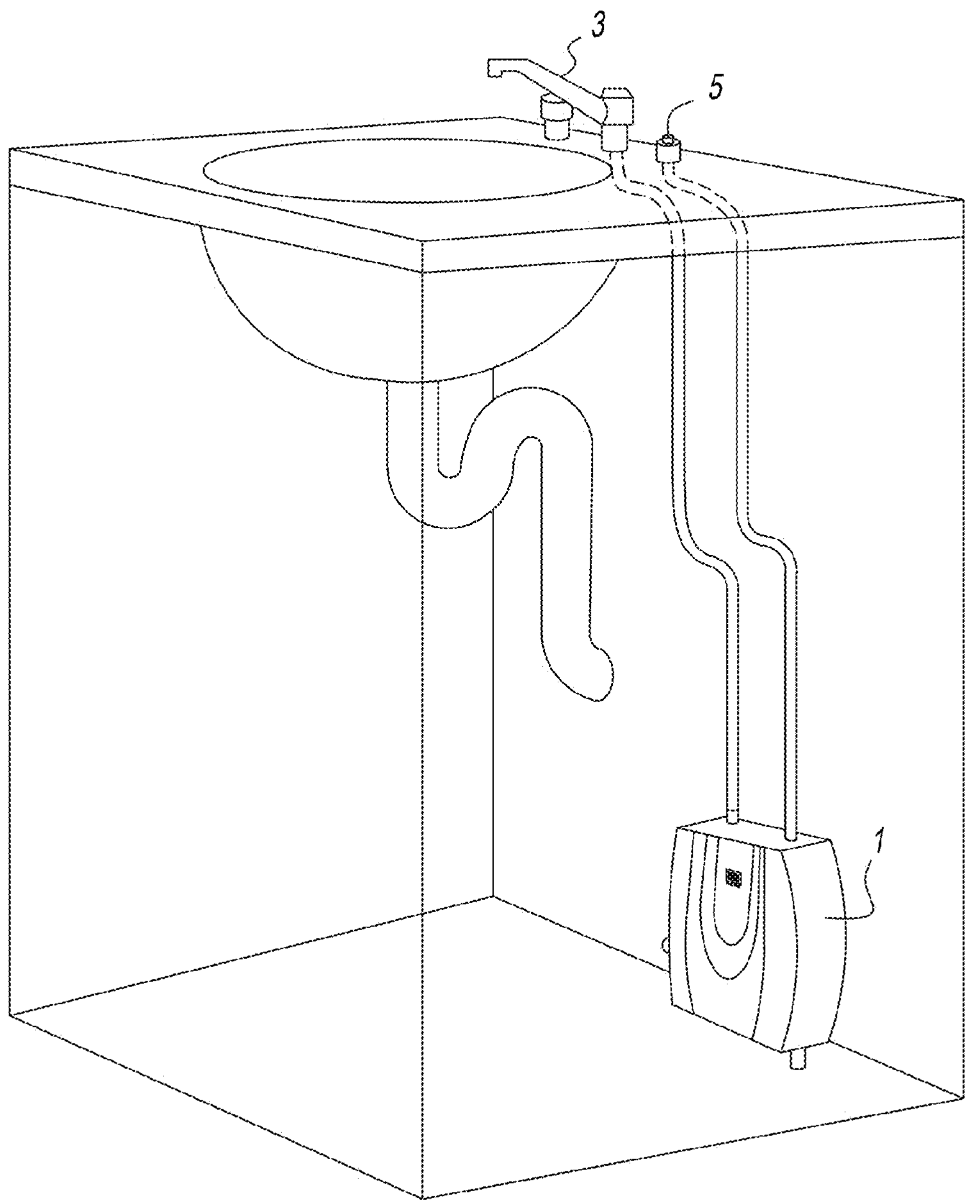



FIG. 1

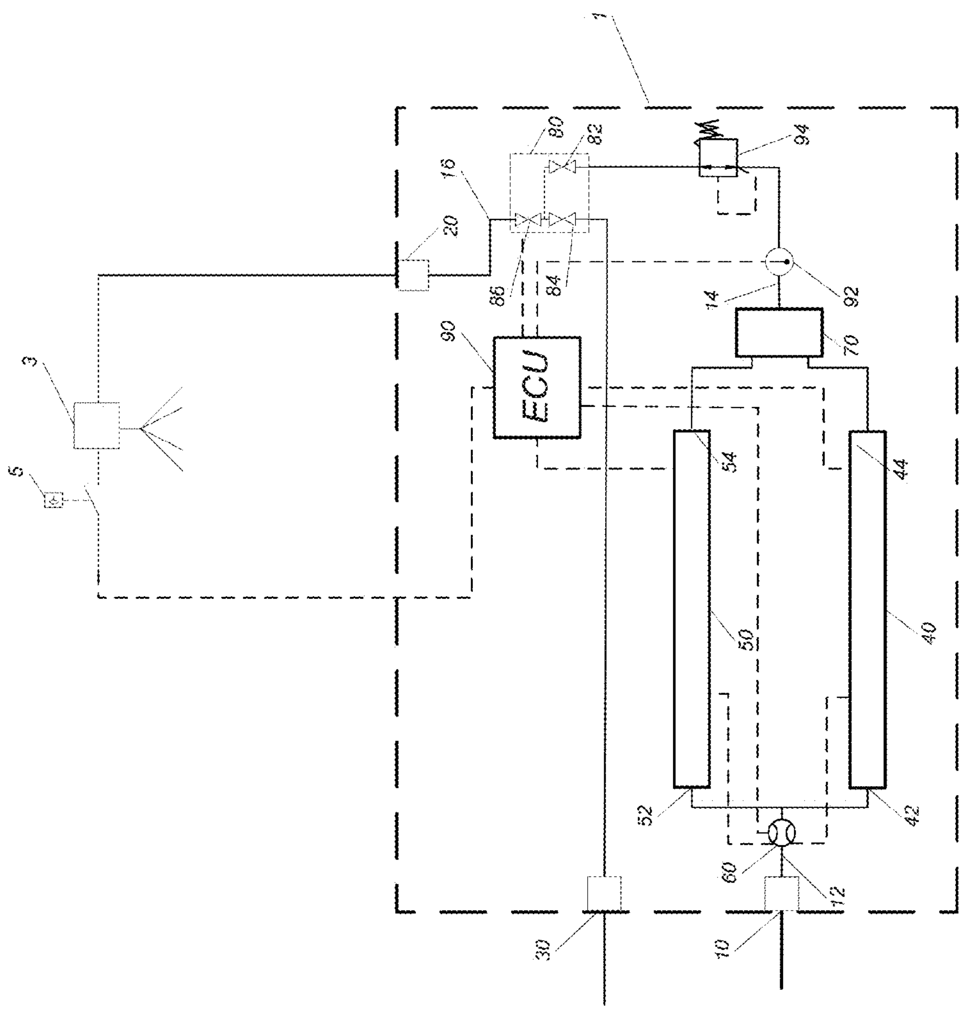



FIG. 2

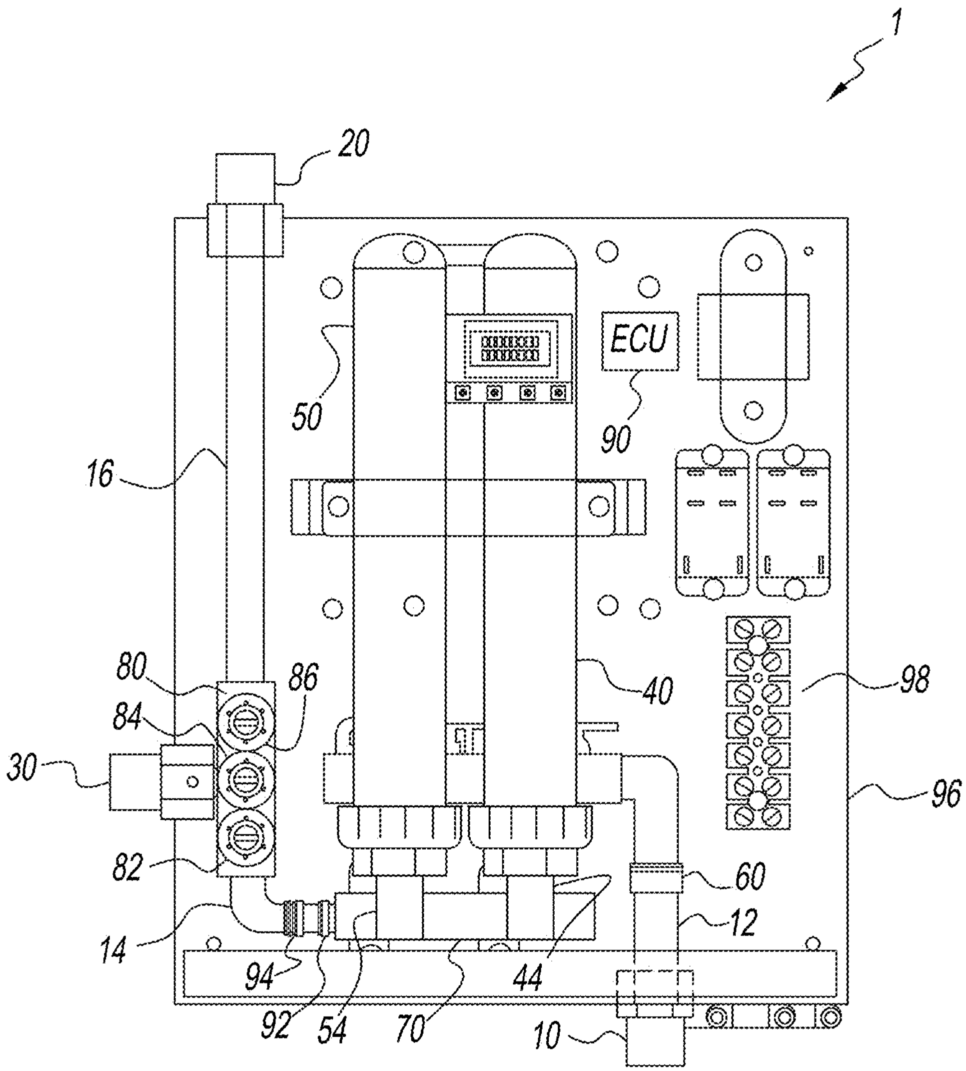



FIG. 3

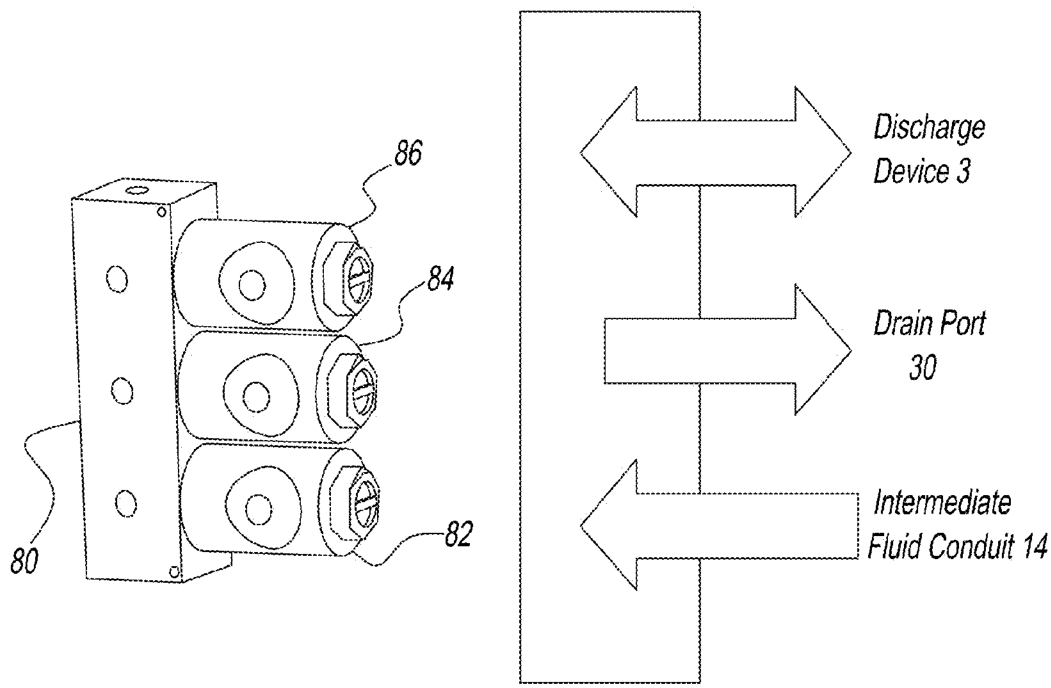

86
84
82
80
Discharge
Device 3
Drain Port
30
Intermediate
Fluid Conduit 14

FIG. 4

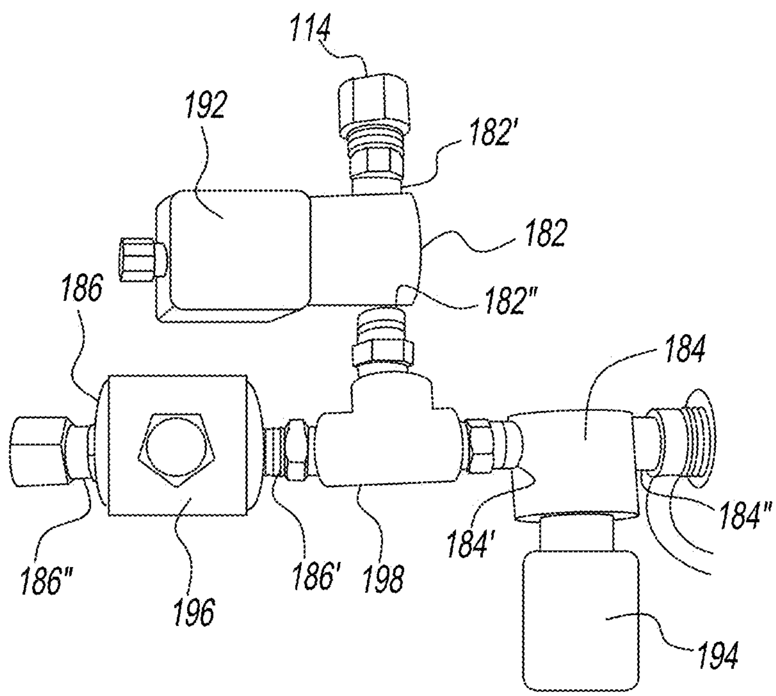



FIG. 5

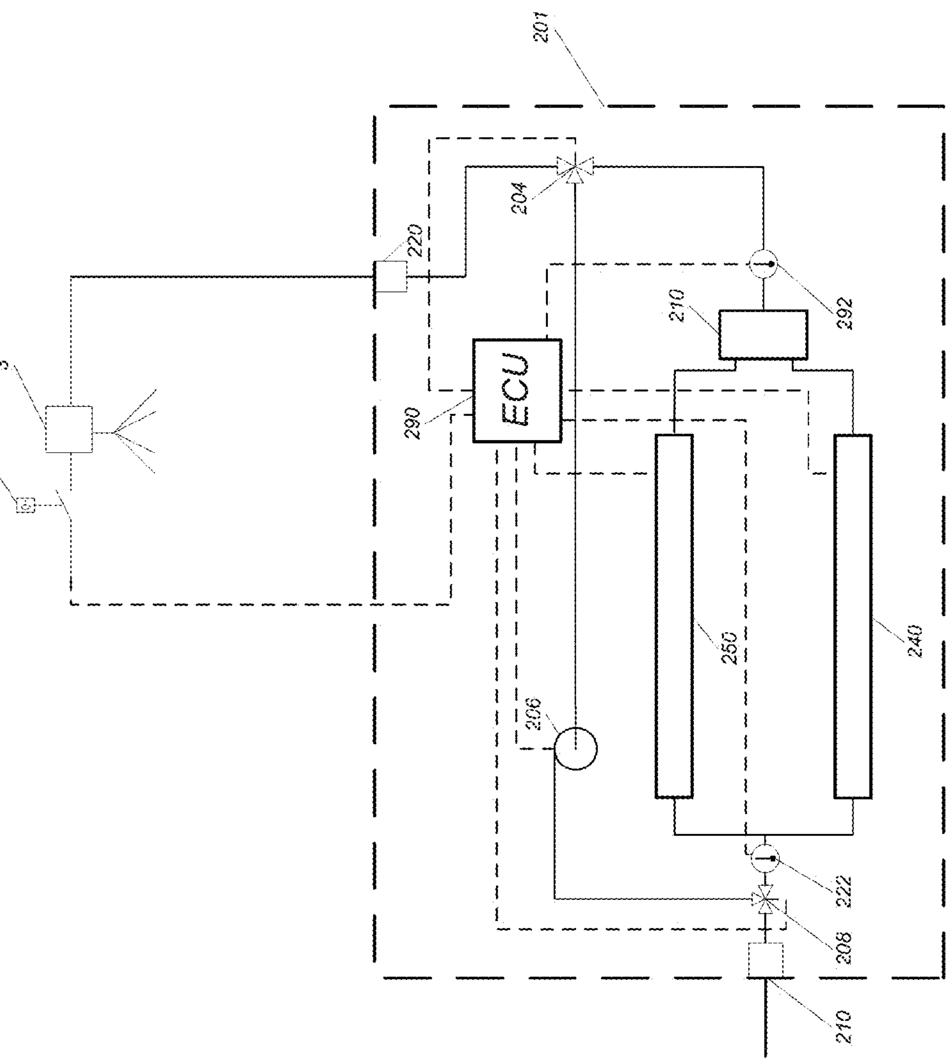



FIG. 6

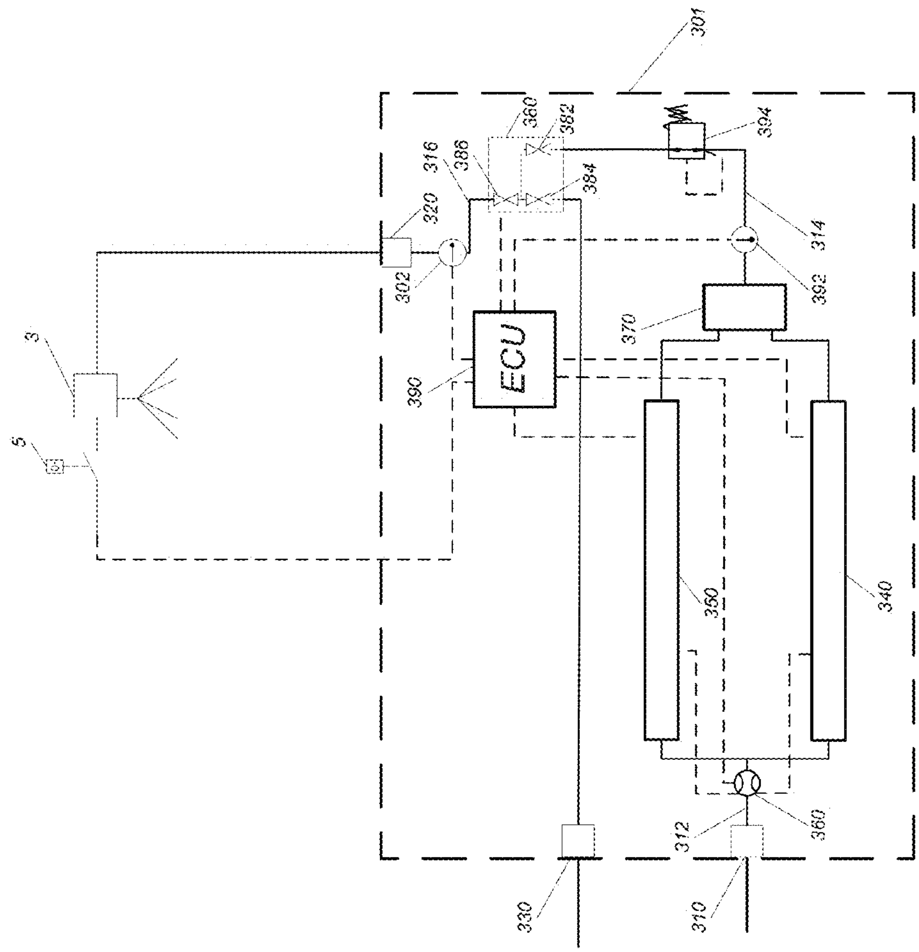

301
380
382
394
386
316
384
320
314
302
392
370
3
390
ECU
5
350
340
312
360
330
310

FIG. 7

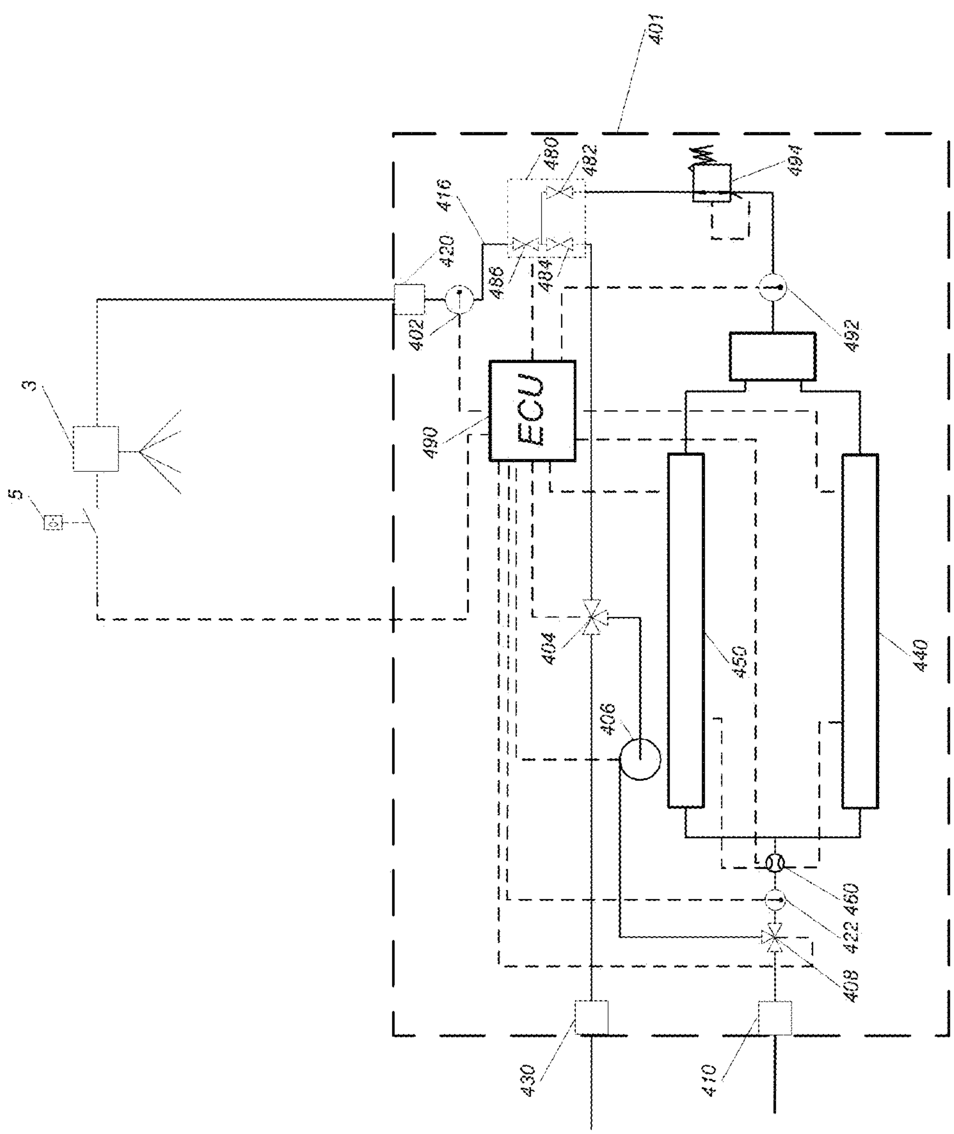

401
480
482
494
416
420
486
484
402
492
3
5
490
ECU
404
450
440
406
422 460
408
430
410

FIG. 8

# FLUID HEATING SYSTEM AND INSTANT FLUID HEATING DEVICE

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation application of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/840,066 filed Mar. 15, 2013, which is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/672,336, filed on Jul. 17, 2012, the entire contents of both are incorporated herein by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventional fluid heating devices slowly heat fluid enclosed in a tank and store a finite amount of heated fluid. Once the stored fluid is used, conventional fluid heating devices require time to heat more fluid before being able to dispense fluid at a desired temperature. Heated fluid stored within the tank may be subject to standby losses of heat as a result of not being dispensed immediately after being heated. While fluid is dispensed from a storage tank, cold fluid enters the tank and is heated. However, when conventional fluid heating devices are used consecutively, the temperature of the fluid per discharge is often inconsistent and the discharged fluid is not fully heated.

Users desiring fluid at specific temperature often employ testing the fluid temperature by touch until a desired temperature is reached. This can be dangerous, as it increases the risk that a user may be burned by the fluid being dispensed, and can cause the user to suffer a significant injury. There is also risk of injury involved in instances even where the user does not self-monitor the temperature by touch, since many applications include sinks and backsplash of near boiling fluid may occur.

Other conventional fluid heating devices heat water instantly to a desired temperature. However, as fluid is dispensed immediately, some fluid dispensed is at the desired temperature and some fluid is not. Thus the entire volume of fluid dispensed may not be at the same desired temperature.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In selected embodiments of the invention, a fluid heating system includes a fluid heating device. The fluid heating system may be installed for residential and commercial use, and may provide fluid at consistent high temperatures for cooking, sterilizing tools or utensils, hot beverages and the like, without a limit on the number of consecutive discharges of fluid. Embodiments of the tankless fluid heating device described herein, may deliver a limitless supply of fluid at a user-specified temperature (including near boiling fluid) on demand, for each demand occurring over a short period of time. Further, embodiments of the fluid heating devices described herein provide that an entire volume of fluid is at the same user-defined temperature each time fluid is discharged.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings. The accompanying drawings have not necessarily been drawn to scale. In the accompanying drawings:

FIG. **1** illustrates an exemplary fluid heating system;

FIG. **2** schematically illustrates a fluid heating system according to one example;

FIG. **3** illustrates a fluid heating device according to one example;

FIG. **4** illustrates a valve manifold according to one example;

FIG. **5** illustrates a valve manifold according to one example;

FIG. **6** schematically illustrates a fluid heating system according to one example;

FIG. **7** schematically illustrates a fluid heating system according to one example; and

FIG. **8** schematically illustrates a fluid heating system according to one example.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

The following description relates to a fluid heating system, and specifically a fluid heating device that repeatedly delivers fluid at the same high temperature, on demand without a large time delay. In selected embodiments, the fluid heating device does not include a tank for retaining fluid, and thus provides a more compact design which is less cumbersome to install than other fluid heating devices. The fluid heating device includes at least one heat source connected to an inlet port and a manifold. The manifold is connected to a valve manifold by an intermediate conduit, and the valve manifold is connected to an outlet port by an outlet conduit. A flow regulator and first temperature sensor are incorporated into the intermediate conduit. A flow sensor monitors a flow rate of fluid into the at least one heat source. A controller communicates with the at least one heat source, flow sensor, first temperature sensor, valve manifold, and an activation device. In selected embodiments, the fluid heating device may supply fluid at a desired high temperature (e.g. 200° F.) consistently even when the activation switch is operated repeatedly over a short period of time.

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views. It is noted that as used in the specification and the appending claims the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" can include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

FIG. **1** illustrates a fluid heating system according to one example which is incorporated in a commercial or residential application. A fluid heating device **1** is installed under a sink and connected to a fluid supply and a fluid discharge device **3**. An activation switch **5** is provided with the fluid discharge device **3** and electrically connected to a fluid heating device **1**. The fluid heating device **1** is an instant heating device and may provide fluid at a consistent high temperature for cooking, sterilizing tools or utensils, hot beverages and the like, without a limit on the number of consecutive discharges of fluid.

FIG. **2** schematically illustrates a fluid heating system according to one example. The fluid heating system of FIG. **2** includes the fluid heating device **1**, the fluid discharge **3** which could be a faucet, spigot, or other fluid dispenser, and the activation switch **5**. The activation switch **5** may include a push-button, touch sensitive surface, infrared sensor, or the like. The fluid heating device **1** includes an inlet port **10**, an outlet port **20**, and a drain port **30**. The inlet port **10** is connected to a flow sensor **60** by an inlet conduit **12**. The flow sensor **60** is connected to a first heat source **40** and a second heat source **50**, by a first heat source inlet **42** and second heat source inlet **52** respectively. A manifold may also be provided to connect a line extending from the flow sensor **60** to each heat source inlet. Although two heat sources are illustrated in

FIG. **2**, a single heat source or more than two heat sources may be provided. A manifold **70** is connected to a first heat source outlet **44** and a second heat source outlet **54**, and an intermediate fluid conduit **14**. A first temperature sensor **92** is installed in the intermediate fluid conduit **14**. The intermediate fluid conduit **14** is connected to a regulator **94** which is connected to a valve manifold **80**. The valve manifold **80** is connected by an outlet conduit **16** to the outlet port **20**. The outlet port **20** is connected to the fluid discharge **3** by a conduit (not shown).

During operation, when the activation switch **5** is operated, the fluid heating device **1** can operate the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** to supply fluid from a fluid supply (not shown) connected to the inlet port **10**, at a high temperature (e.g. 200° F. or any other temperature corresponding to just below a boiling point of a type of fluid), without a large time delay. The fluid heating system of FIG. **2** is able to heat fluid rapidly upon operation of the activation switch **5**, without the need of a tank to hold the fluid supply. The fluid heating device **1** is advantageously compact and may be installed readily in existing systems, including for example a fluid dispenser for a sink within a residence, business, or kitchen. As the fluid heating device **1** does not require a fluid tank, less space is required for installation.

FIG. **3** illustrates the fluid heating device **1** according to the present disclosure partially enclosed in a housing **96**. In FIG. **3** a front cover of the housing **96** removed. The inlet port **10** is connected to the first heat source **42** and the second heat source **50** by the inlet conduit **12**. A flow rate of fluid, flowing from the inlet conduit **12** into the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50**, is detected by the flow sensor **60**. The flow sensor **60** includes a flow switch (not shown) that sends a signal to the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** when a minimum flow rate (e.g. 0.5 gm) is detected. The flow sensor **60** may include a magnetic switch, and be installed within the inlet conduit **12**. Once activated by the flow switch in the flow sensor **60**, the controller **90** regulates a power supply to the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** (e.g. the controller **90** may regulate the current supplied to the heat sources by Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)). In selected embodiments, the flow sensor **60** may send a signal to a controller **90**, and in addition to regulating a present power supply, the controller **90** may be configured to turn the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** on and off by providing or discontinuing the power supply.

The fluid manifold **70** is connected to the valve manifold **80** by the intermediate fluid conduit **14**. The first temperature sensor **92** and the flow regulator **94** are provided within the intermediate fluid conduit **14**. The first temperature sensor **92** sends a signal to the controller **90** indicating the temperature of the fluid flowing immediately from the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50**. The flow regulator **94** may include a manually operated ball valve or a self-adjusting in-line flow regulator. In the case of the ball valve, the ball valve can be manually set to a pressure that corresponds to a given flow rate. In the case of the in-line flow regular, the in-line flow regulator adjusts depending on the flow rate of the fluid in the intermediate conduit **14**, and may contain an o-ring that directly restricts flow.

The flow regulator **94** may regulate the flow rate of fluid flowing from the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** at a predetermined flow rate. The predetermined flow rate may correspond to the minimum flow rate at which the flow switch in the flow sensor **60** will send a signal to activate the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** (once the flow sensor **60** detects a flow rate equal to or greater than the minimum flow rate). An advantage of installing the flow regulator **94** in the intermediate conduit **14** is that a pressure drop in the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** may be avoided. Maintaining a high pressure in the heat sources reduces the chance for fluid to be vaporized, which may create pockets of steam in the heat sources during operation and cause respective heating elements in the heating sources to fail.

Fluid is conveyed from the fluid manifold **70** to the valve manifold **80** through the intermediate conduit **14**, and may be directed to either the outlet port **20** or the drain port **30** by the valve manifold **80**. The valve manifold **80** is connected to the outlet port **20** by a fluid outlet conduit **16**. The drain port **30** may extend directly from, or be connected through an additional conduit, to the valve manifold **80**. Fluid flowing in the intermediate conduit **14**, or the outlet conduit **16**, can be discharged from the fluid heating device **1** by the valve manifold **80**.

As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the fluid heating device **1** includes a housing **96**. The housing **96** includes an inner wall **98**. The first heat source **40**, second heat source **50**, valve manifold **80**, and the controller **90** are mounted onto the inner wall **98** of the housing **96**. The compact arrangement of the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50** within the housing **98**, permits installation in existing systems. Further, as a result of the operation of the valve manifold **80**, the fluid heating device **1** does not convey fluid below a predetermined temperature to the discharge device **3**.

FIG. **4** illustrates a valve manifold according to the selected embodiment. The valve manifold **80** includes a first valve **82**, a second valve **84**, and a third valve **86** which are operated by the controller **90**. The first valve **82** is connected to the fluid conduit **14**, the second valve **84** is connected to the drain port **30**, and the third valve **86** is connected to the outlet conduit **16**. Each of the first valve **82**, second valves **84**, and third valve **86** may be a solenoid valve. Further, two-way or three-way solenoid valves may be provided for each valve in the valve manifold **80**. Fluid in the intermediate conduit **14** or the outlet conduit **16**, may be directed to the outlet port **20** or the drain port **30** by the operation of the first valve **82**, second valve **84**, and third valve **86** of the valve manifold **80**.

As illustrated in FIG. **2**, the controller **90** communicates with the activation switch **5**, the first heat source **40**, the second heat source **50**, flow sensor **60**, the valve manifold **80**, and the first temperature sensor **92**. As described above, the first valve **82**, second valve **84**, and the third valve **86** each may be a solenoid valve operated by a signal from the controller **90**. During operation, when an activation switch **5** is operated, a signal is sent to the controller **90** to provide high temperature fluid. The controller **90** operates the valve manifold **80** to discharge fluid in the outlet conduit **16** to the drain port **30** and takes a reading from the flow sensor **60**. Upon a determination that the flow rate is equal to or above the predetermined flow rate, the flow switch provided in the flow sensor **60** activates the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50**. The controller **90** receives the signal from the flow sensor **60**, and controls the power supply to the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50**, and operates the valve manifold **80** in accordance with the temperature detected by the first temperature sensor **92**.

When the flow sensor **60** detects the flow rate is above the predetermined flow rate (e.g. 0.5 gpm), and a temperature detected by the first sensor **92** is below a predetermined temperature, the control **90** operates the valve manifold **80** to discharge fluid from the fluid conduit **14** through the drain port **30**. In order for fluid to reach the predetermined temperature, the controller **90** may use the reading from the first temperature sensor **92** to determine the amount of power to be supplied to the first heat source **40** and the second heat source **50**. The controller **90** opens the first valve **82** and the second valve **84**, and closes the third valve **86** to discharge fluid from the fluid heating device **1** to the drain port **30**. When the temperature detected by the temperature sensor **92** is above the predetermined temperature, the control unit **90** operates the valve manifold **80** to discharge fluid through the outlet port **20**. The controller **90** opens the first valve **82** and the third valve **86**, and closes the second valve **84**, to discharge fluid from the fluid heating device **1** to the fluid discharge device **3** through the outlet port **20**. A valve (not shown) may be provided in the discharge device **3** to dispense the fluid supplied through the outlet port **20**. The discharge device **3** may also include a dual motion sensor for dispensing fluid after a dual motion is detected.

During an operation in which the valve manifold **80** discharges fluid from the outlet conduit **16** to the drain port **30**, the controller **90** operates the valve manifold **80** to close the first valve **82**, and open the third valve **86** and the second valve **84**. During an operation in which the first sensor **92** detects the temperature in the intermediate conduit **14** is less than the predetermined temperature, the controller **90** operates the valve manifold **80** to open the first valve **82** and the second valve **84**, and close the third valve **86**, to discharge fluid in the intermediate conduit **14** through the drain port **30**. The drain port **30** may be connected to a conduit connected to the inlet port **10** or the inlet conduit **12**, in order to recirculate fluid that is not yet above the predetermined temperature back into the fluid heating device **1** to be heated again and delivered to the fluid discharge device **3**.

In the selected embodiments, the controller **90** may incorporate the time between operations of the activation switch **5** to either forego draining fluid from the outlet conduit **16** to the drain port **30**, or allow the valve manifold **80** to drain the fluid from the outlet conduit **16** automatically without an operation of the activation switch **5**. In the first case, when the controller **90** determines a period of time between operating the activation switch **5** is below a predetermined time limit, the valve manifold **80** will not drain the fluid in the outlet conduit **16** to the drain port **30**. The fluid in the outlet conduit **16** would then be supplied to the discharge device **3**. This would only occur in situations where the temperature of the fluid in the intermediate conduit **14** is at the predetermined temperature, and the first valve **82** and the third valve **86** of the valve manifold **80** are opened by the controller **90**. This may be advantageous in situations where the switch is operated many times consecutively. Since the valve manifold **80** is operated fewer times, the overall efficiency of the fluid heating device **1** over a period of time increases with an increase in the frequency of consecutive operations. In the other case, the controller **90** may determine a pre-set time has elapsed since a previous operation of the activation switch **5**. The controller **90** will operate the valve manifold **80** automatically to open the second valve **84** and the third valve **86** at the end of the pre-set time, to drain the fluid in the outlet conduit **16** to the drain port **30**.

The controller **90** may include a potentiometer to control a set point, and input/outputs (I/O) for each of sending a signal to a solid state switch triode for alternating current (TRIAC) (a solid state switch that controls heat sources and turns them on and off), reading the signal from the flow sensor **60**, and reading the first temperature sensor **92**. The controller **90** may include an (I/O) for each of the first, second, and third valves of the valve manifold **80**. The controller **90** may incorporate Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) and Proportional Integral Derivative (PID) control to manage power to the first and second heat sources (**40**, **50**). The controller **90** may read a set point for the predetermined temperature and the temperature detected by the first temperature sensor **92** and choose a power level based a deviation between the temperatures. To achieve the set point, the PID control loop may be implemented with the PWM loop.

Regarding the activation switch **5** as illustrated in FIG. **1**, in selected embodiments the activation switch **5** directly initiates the operation of the valve manifold **80** as a safety measure. This ensures that when one of the valves in the valve manifold fails, a system failure further damaging the fluid heating device **1** will not occur. Further safety measures can be provided in order to prevent the instant discharge of hot fluid when a user inadvertently operates the activation switch **5** or is unaware of the result of operation (such with a small child). Such safety mechanisms can include a time delay or a requirement that the activation switch **5** be operated, i.e., pressed, for a predetermined amount of time. The activation switch **5** may also include a dual motion sensor for initiating the operation of the fluid heating device **1**. These safety mechanisms may prevent small children from activating the hot water and putting themselves in danger by touching the activation switch **5** briefly.

One advantage of the fluid heating system of FIG. **1** is the minimal standby power that is required to power the fluid heating device **1** in a standby mode of operation. Specifically, the power required is minimal (e.g. 0.3 watts) to monitor sensors, a system on/off button, and control the valves (**82**, **84**, **86**) in the valve manifold **80**. Further, the valves may be solenoid valves which are arranged so that they will be in a non-powered state during periods when the fluid heating device is in standby mode. The minimal standby power provides another advantage over conventional fluid heating devices which are not used frequently. In an example where a single volume of fluid is dispensed over a period of time such as 24 hours, the fluid heating device **1** may use a minimal amount of power (e.g. 24-36 kJ), even though power is used to drain and/or partially heat and drain fluid in the fluid heating system before supplying to the fluid discharge device **3**. On the other hand, conventional fluid heating devices may use an amount of power over the same period which is substantial greater (e.g. 2000 kJ).

FIG. **5** illustrates a valve manifold **180** in which the valves are individually piped together. As illustrated in FIG. **4**, a first valve **182** includes a first port **182'** connected to a fluid conduit **114**, and a second port **182"** that is connected to a T-fitting **198**. The first valve is actuated to open and close by a first actuator **192**. A second valve **184** includes a first port **184'** connected to the T-fitting **198**, and a second port **184"** that is connected to a drain port (not shown). The second valve **184** is actuated to open and close by a second actuator **194**. A third valve **186** includes a first port **186'** connected to the T-fitting **198**, and a second port **186"** connected to an outlet port (not shown). The third valve **186** is actuated to open and close by a third actuator **196**. In another selected embodiment, the first valve **182** may be installed upstream of the second valve **184** and the third valve **186**.

FIG. **6** illustrates a fluid heating system according to another selected embodiment. In the fluid heating system illustrated in FIG. **6**, a fluid heating device **201** is provided. Many of the advantages described with respect to other selected embodiments described herein, are provided by the fluid heating system of FIG. **6**. The fluid heating device **201** includes an inlet port **210**, an outlet port **220**, a first heat source **240**, a second heat source **250**, a manifold **270**, and a controller **290**. In addition, a first control valve **204** and a pump **206** are downstream of the first temperature sensor **292**, and second control valve **208** and a second temperature sensor **222** are provided upstream of the first heat source **240** and the second heat source **250**. The pump **206** is connected to the second control valve **208**.

Each of the first control valve **204** and the second control valve **208** is a 3-way solenoid valve. In a de-energized state, the first control valve **204** and second control valve **208** direct fluid from the inlet port **210** to the outlet port **220**. In an energized state the first control valve **204** and second control valve **208** direct fluid from the manifold to the pump **206**. The pump **206**, supplied with power by the controller **290**, circulates the fluid through a closed loop including the first heat source **240** and the second heat source **250**.

During operation, when the discharge device **203** is operated, the first temperature sensor **292** sends a signal indicating the temperature of fluid in the fluid heating device **201** downstream of the manifold **270**. If the temperature of the fluid in the fluid heating device **201**, which may result from recent operation where the fluid discharge device **203** dispensed fluid at specific temperature, is at a desired temperature, the controller **290** will supply power to the first heat source **240** and the second heat source **250**. The controller **290** will operate the first control valve **204** and the second control valve **208** to be in a de-energized state, and fluid will flow from the inlet port **210**, through the heat sources, to the outlet port **220** and the discharge device **3**.

In the fluid heating system of FIG. **6**, when the fluid discharge device **203** is operated and the temperature detected by the first temperature sensor **292** is below a desired temperature, the first control valve **204** is energized and directs fluid to the pump **206**, which is activated by the controller **290**. The pump **206** conveys the fluid to the second control valve **208**, which is in an energized state to provide the closed loop fluid path and direct fluid back through the first heat source **240** and the second heat source **250**. The controller **290** will activate the first heat source **240** and the second heat source **250**, as the fluid flows in the closed loop configuration provided by the first control valve **204** and the second control valve **208**. The controller **290** will use readings from the second temperature sensor **222** to control the power supply to the first heat source **240** and the second heat source **250**. When the first temperature sensor **292** detects the temperature of the fluid is at the desired temperature, the controller **290** operates at least the control valves (**204**, **208**) to be in a de-energized state and stops a power supply to the pump **206**. As a result, fluid is directed from the manifold **270** to the outlet port **220** by the first control valve **204** in the de-energized state. The controller **290** may incorporate a preset time delay between the first time the first temperature sensor **292** detects the fluid is at the desired temperature, and an end of the time delay. The controller **290** may wait for the time delay period to elapse before operating the fluid heating device **201** to deliver fluid to the fluid discharge device **203** by de-energizing the control valves (**204**, **208**), and stopping power supply to the pump **206**. The time delay may be preset or determined by the controller **290** based on the temperature readings of the first temperature sensor **292** and the second temperature sensor **222**.

FIG. **7** illustrates a fluid heating system according to another selected embodiment. In the fluid heating system illustrated in FIG. **7**, a fluid heating device **301** is provided. Similar to the fluid heating device of FIG. **1**, the fluid heating device **301** of FIG. **7** includes an inlet port **310**, an outlet port **320**, a first heat source **340**, a second heat source **350**, a flow sensor **360**, a manifold **370**, a valve manifold **380**, a first temperature sensor **392**, a flow regulator **394**, and a controller **390**. In addition, the fluid heating device **301** is provided with a second temperature sensor **302** downstream of the valve manifold **380**. The second temperature sensor **302** is provided within an outlet conduit **316** in the fluid heating device **301**. The second temperature sensor **302** sends a signal to the controller **390** indicating the temperature of the fluid in the outlet conduit **316**.

The fluid heating device **301** can be operated in two main modes by the controller **390**. In a first mode, the fluid heating device **301** operates in the same manner as the fluid heating device **101** illustrated in FIG. **1**. When the activation switch **5** is operated, the controller **390** operates the valve manifold **380** to discharge fluid in outlet conduit **316** automatically to the drain port. After the fluid in the outlet conduit **316** is discharged, and the flow sensor **360** detects fluid flow at a predetermined flow rate, the first heat source **340**, second heat source **350**, and valve manifold **380** are operated by the controller **390** in accordance with the temperature detected by the first temperature sensor **392**.

In a second mode of operation, the control unit **390** takes a reading from the second temperature sensor **302** when the activation switch **5** is operated. The controller operates the valve manifold **380** to discharge fluid from the outlet conduit **316** when the second temperature sensor **302** detects a temperature of the fluid in the outlet conduit **316** is below a predetermined temperature. In addition, when the temperature of the fluid in the outlet conduit **316** is above the predetermined temperature, or the outlet conduit **316** has been emptied through the drain port **330**, and the temperature of the fluid in the fluid conduit **314** is above the predetermined temperature, the control unit **390** operates the valve manifold **380** to discharge fluid through the outlet port **320**. The controller **390** opens a first valve **382** and a third valve **386**, and closes a second valve **384** of the valve manifold **380** to discharge fluid from the fluid heating device **301** to the fluid discharge device **3**.

When the temperature of the fluid in the outlet conduit **316** is above the predetermined temperature when the activation switch **5** is operated, the fluid heating device **301** supplies the fluid to the fluid discharge device **3** immediately. When fluid in the outlet conduit **316** is below the predetermined temperature, there is a time delay adequate to drain fluid from the outlet conduit **316** through the drain port **330** before the discharge device **3** discharges fluid. When the fluid in the heating device **301** upstream of the valve manifold **380** (in the intermediate conduit **314**) is below the predetermined temperature, another time delay occurs after the activation switch **5** is operated in order for the fluid to be heated to a temperature that is equal to the predetermined temperature. It is noted that both operations using the drain port **330** may be required to be carried out before the fluid heating device **301** discharges fluid to the fluid discharge device **3**.

FIG. **8** illustrates a fluid heating system according to another selected embodiment. In the fluid heating system illustrated in FIG. **8**, a fluid heating device **401** is provided and includes an inlet port **410**, an outlet port **420**, a drain port **430**, a first heat source **440**, a second heat source **450**, a flow sensor **460**, a manifold **470**, a valve manifold **480**, a first temperature sensor **492**, a flow regulator **494**, and a controller **490**. The valve manifold **480** includes a first valve **482** downstream of the regulator **494**, a second valve **484**, and a third valve **486**. In addition, the fluid heating device **401** includes a second temperature sensor **402** connected to the third valve **486**, and a first control valve **404** connected to the second valve **484** of the valve manifold **480**. The first control valve **404** is connected to the drain port **430**, and an inlet of a pump **406**. An outlet of the pump **406** is connected to a second control valve **408** which is downstream of the inlet port **410**, and upstream of a third temperature sensor **422**. The flow sensor **460** is downstream of the third temperature sensor **422**.

In a first mode of operation the first control valve **404** and the valve manifold **480** are operated to provide a fluid pathway between the valve manifold **480** and the drain port **430**. The controller **490** may operate the fluid heating device **401** in one of two sub-modes which are the same as the two modes of operation described above with respect to the fluid heating device **301** of FIG. **8**. In one sub-mode the controller **490** automatically operates the valve manifold **480** to direct fluid from an outlet conduit **416** to the drain port **430** when the activation switch **5** is operated. In the other sub-mode, the controller **490** takes a reading from the second temperature sensor **402** before draining the outlet conduit **416**.

In a second mode of operation the valve manifold **480**, first control valve **404**, and second control valve **408** are operated to provide a closed loop fluid path. In this mode of operation, the valve manifold **480** and the first control valve **404** direct fluid to the pump **406**, which is activated by the controller **490**. The pump **406** conveys the fluid to the second control valve **408**, which is operated to direct fluid back through the first heat source **440** and the second heat source **450**. The controller **490** will activate the heat sources (**440**, **450**) as fluid flows in the closed loop configuration, and take readings from the third temperature sensor **422** to control the power supply to the heat sources (**440**, **450**). When the first temperature sensor **492** detects the temperature of the fluid is at the desired temperature, the controller **490** operates the valve manifold **470** and the control valves (**404**, **408**) to direct fluid to the outlet port **420**, and stops the power supply to the pump **406**. As in the fluid heating device **201** of FIG. **6**, the controller **490** may wait for a time delay period to elapse after the fluid is detected to be at a desired temperature, before operating the fluid heating device **401** to deliver fluid to the fluid discharge device **403**. The time delay may be preset, or determined by the controller **490** based on the temperature readings of the first temperature sensor **492** and the third temperature sensor **408**.

A number of fluid heating systems have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications made to the fluid heating systems described herein fall within the scope of this disclosure. For example, advantageous results may be achieved if the steps of the disclosed techniques were performed in a different sequence, if components in the disclosed systems were combined in a different manner, or if the components were replaced or supplemented by other components.

Thus, the foregoing discussion discloses and describes merely exemplary embodiments. Accordingly, this disclosure is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting of the scope of the fluid heating systems described herein, as well as other claims. The disclosure, including any readily discernible variants of the teachings herein, define, in part, the scope of the foregoing claim terminology such that no inventive subject matter is dedicated to the public.

The invention claimed is:

**1**. A fluid heating device comprising:
- an inlet port;
- an outlet port;
- at least one heat source connected with the inlet port and having a first heat source outlet;
- a valve manifold connected to the at least one heat source and the outlet port;
- a temperature sensor connected to the valve manifold for detecting a temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source; and
- a controller that regulates a power supply to the at least one heat source, wherein
- the controller actuates the valve manifold to discharge fluid in the heating device via the outlet port when the temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source is at or above a predetermined temperature.

**2**. The fluid heating device of claim **1**, wherein the at least one heat source heats, based on the temperature detected by the temperature sensor, the fluid until the fluid reaches the predetermined temperature.

**3**. The fluid heating device of claim **1**, further comprising:
- a flow sensor detecting a flow rate of fluid upstream of the at least one heat source, wherein
- the at least one heat source is actuated to heat fluid by a flow switch of the flow sensor when the flow rate of fluid upstream of the at least one heat source is at or above a predetermined flow rate.

**4**. The fluid heating device of claim **1**, wherein
- the at least one heat source includes a first heat source and a second heat source,
- the first heat source includes the first heat source outlet,
- the second heat source includes a second heat source outlet, and
- the first heat source outlet and the second heat source outlet are connected to a first manifold and the first manifold is connected to the valve manifold.

**5**. The fluid heating device of claim **1**, further comprising:
- a first manifold connected to the first heat source outlet;
- a first conduit that connects the inlet port to the at least one heat source;
- a second conduit that connects the first manifold to the valve manifold; and
- a third conduit that connects the valve manifold to the outlet port.

**6**. The fluid heating device of claim **5**, further comprising:
- a flow control device provided in the second conduit downstream of the first manifold, wherein
- the controller actuates the at least one heat source to heat the fluid in the fluid heating device in response to a flow of fluid upstream of the at least one heat source being equal to or greater than the predetermined flow rate, and
- the flow control device controls a flow of fluid downstream of the first manifold to be equal to a predetermined flow rate.

**7**. The fluid heating device of claim **1**, wherein the valve manifold includes:
- a first valve connected to a first manifold; and
- a second valve connected to the outlet port.

**8**. The fluid device of claim **7**, wherein the first and second valves are solenoid valves.

**9**. The fluid heating device of claim **7**, wherein
- the first valve includes a first port connected to the first manifold, and
- the second valve includes a second port connected to the outlet port.

**10**. A fluid heating system comprising:
- a fluid heating device including:
  - an inlet port,
  - an outlet port,
  - at least one heat source connected with the inlet port and having a first heat source outlet,
  - a valve manifold connected to the at least one heat source and the outlet port,
  - a temperature sensor connected to the valve manifold for detecting a temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source,
  - a fluid discharge device connected to the outlet port;
  - a switch connected to the fluid discharge device, wherein when the switch is operated and a flow rate of

fluid in the fluid heating device is at or above a predetermined flow rate, the at least one heat source is actuated; and

a controller that regulates a power supply to the at least one heat source, wherein

the controller actuates the valve manifold to discharge fluid in the heating device via the outlet port when the temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source is at or above a predetermined temperature.

**11**. The fluid heating device of claim **10**, wherein the valve manifold of the fluid heating device includes:

a first valve connected to a first manifold; and

a second valve connected to the outlet port.

**12**. The fluid device of claim **11**, wherein

the controller opens the first valve and the second valve when the switch is operated and the temperature sensor indicates the temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source is above the predetermined temperature.

**13**. A method of heating fluid with a fluid heating device including an inlet port, an outlet port, at least one heat source connected with the inlet port and having a first heat source outlet, a valve manifold connected to the at least one heat source, and the outlet port, and a temperature sensor connected to the valve manifold, a controller that regulates a power supply to the at least one heat source, the method comprising:

detecting a temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source with the temperature sensor;

actuating the valve manifold with the controller to discharge fluid in the heating device via the outlet port when the temperature of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source is at or above a predetermined temperature.

**14**. The method of claim **13**, further comprising:

detecting a flow rate of fluid upstream of the at least one heat source when an activation switch is operated;

determining the flow rate of fluid upstream of the at least one heat source is equal to or greater than a predetermined flow rate, and

operating the at least one heat source to heat fluid in the at least one heat source in response to the flow rate of fluid upstream of the at least one heat source being equal to or greater than the predetermined flow rate.

**15**. The method of claim **14**, further comprising:

regulating a flow of fluid downstream of the at least one heat source outlet to be equal to the predetermined flow rate.

* * * * *